

The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XV--Whole No. 829.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

New Series--Vol. 2, No. 42

HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breezes the flag but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

A GREAT DOCUMENT.

Daniel O'Connell's Famous Letter to the Irish Repeal Association of Cincinnati.

This great anti-slavery document, the bitter protest of Ireland's greatest leader against the pro-slavery sentiment of so many of his countrymen in America, is again brought to light in the *Catholic Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, August 5th. A more severe and searching review of the evil of slavery and its sympathisers has hardly ever been written. The paper in which it is published is edited by Father Purcell, a brother of the Archbishop, and intimate friend of Gen. Rosecrans. We think our readers will be glad to have this powerful, eloquent and indignant appeal of O'Connell to his countrymen placed in their hands, and we have accordingly concluded to transfer it to our columns. Its length, however, renders it necessary that we should divide it, giving the first portion to-day and the remainder in our next issue. The *Catholic Telegraph*, in introducing it, says:

We publish to-day, to the exclusion of much important matter, the famous letter of O'Connell to a committee of our citizens who rebuked him for his anti-slavery opinions. The document has been concealed for twenty years by a well known Democrat, to whom we are indebted for it. We invite our Irish Catholic brethren to read it attentively; and if any one wishes to see the manuscript, which is beautifully written, and the signature of O'Connell, they can be accommodated at the office of the *Telegraph*. We intend to have the letter published in pamphlet form, and we respectfully invite all friends of the good cause of liberty against bondage, to aid us in its circulation.

THE COMMITTEE, to whom the Address from the Cincinnati Irish Repeal Association, on the subject of Negro Slavery in the United States of America, was referred, have agreed to the following report:

To D. T. DISNEY, Esq., Corresponding Secretary. W. H. HUNTER, Esq., Vice President.

CORN EXCHANGE ROOMS, DUBLIN, 11th October, 1843.

GENTLEMEN: We have read, with the deepest affliction, not unmingled with surprise and much indignation, your detailed and anxious vindication of the most hideous crime that has ever stained humanity—the slavery of men of color in the United States of America. We are lost in utter amazement at the perversion of mind and depravity of heart which your address evinces. How can the generous, the charitable, the humane, the noble emotions of the Irish heart, have become extinct amongst you? How can your nature be so totally changed as that you should become the apologists and advocates of that execrable system which makes man the property of his fellow man—destroys the foundation of all moral and social virtues—condemns to ignorance, immorality and irreligion, millions of our fellow creatures—renders the slave hopeless of relief, and perpetuates oppression by law; and, in the name of what you call a Constitution!

It was not in Ireland you learned this cruelty. Your mothers were gentle, kind and humane. Their bosoms overflowed with the honey of human charity. Your sisters are, probably, many of them, still amongst us, and participate in all that is good and benevolent in sentiment and action. How, then, can you have become so depraved? How can your souls have become stained with a darkness blacker than the negro's skin? You say you have no pecuniary interest in negro slavery. Would that you had! for it might be some palliation of your crime! but, alas! you have inflicted upon us the horror of beholding you the VOLUNTEER advocates of despotism, in its most frightful state; of slavery, in its most loathsome and unrelenting form.

We were, unhappily, prepared to expect some fearful exhibition of this description. There has been a testimony borne against the Irish, by birth or descent, in America, by a person fully informed as to the facts, and incapable of the slightest misrepresentation; a noble of nature more than of titled birth; a man gifted with the highest order of talent and the most generous elo-

utions of the heart—the great, the good Lord Morpeth—he who, in the House of Commons, boldly asserted the superior social morality of the poorer classes of the Irish over any other people—he, the best friend of any of the Saxon race that Ireland and the Irish ever knew; he, amidst the congregated thousands at Exeter Hall in London, mournfully, but firmly, denounced the Irish in America as being amongst the worst enemies of the negro slaves and other men of color.

It is, therefore, our solemn and sacred duty to warn you, in words already used, and much misunderstood by you—"to come out of her"—not thereby meaning to ask you to come out of America, but out of the councils of the iniquitous, and out of the congregation of the wicked, who consider man a chattel and a property, and liberty an inconvenience. Yes. We tell you to come out of such assemblages; but we did not and do not invite you to return to Ireland. The volunteer defenders of slavery, surrounded by one thousand crimes, would find neither sympathy nor support amongst native, uncontaminated Irishmen.

Your advocacy of Slavery is founded upon a gross error. You take for granted that man can be the property of his fellow man. You speak in terms of indignation of those who would deprive white men of their "property," and thereby render them less capable of supporting their families in affluence. You forget the other side of the picture. You have neither sorrow nor sympathy for the sufferings of those who are iniquitously compelled to labor for the affluence of others; those who work without wages—who toil without recompense—who spend their lives in procuring for others the splendor and wealth in which they do not participate. You totally forget the sufferings of the wretched black men, who are deprived of their ALL without any compensation or redress. If you, yourselves, all of you—or if any one of you were, without crime or offence committed by you, handed over into perpetual slavery; if you were compelled to work from sunrise to sunset without wages, supplied only with such coarse food and raiment as would keep you in working order; if, when your "owner" fell into debt, you were sold to pay his debts, not your own; if it were made a crime to teach you to read and to write; if you were liable to be separated, in the distribution of assets, from your wives and your children; if you (above all) were to fall into the hands of a brutal master—and you condescend to admit that there are some brutal masters in America—if, among all these circumstances, some friendly spirits of a more generous order were desirous to give liberty to you and your families—with what ineffable disgust would not you laugh to scorn those who should traduce the generous spirits who would relieve you, as you now, pseudo-Irishmen—shame upon you! have traduced and vilified the Abolitionists of North America!

But you come forward with a justification, forsooth! You say that the Constitution of America prohibits the abolition of Slavery. Paltry and miserable subterfuge! The Constitution in America is founded upon the Declaration of Independence. That Declaration published to the world its glorious principles; that Charter of your freedom contained these emphatic words:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident—that 'all men are created equal; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights; that amongst these are 'life, liberty and pursuit of happiness'; and the conclusion of that address is in these words:

"For the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

"There is American honor for you!—There is a profane allusion to the adorable Creator!

Recollect that the Declaration does not limit the equality of man, or the right to life and liberty, to the white, to the brown, or to the copper-colored races. It includes all races. It excludes none.

We do not deign to argue with you on the terms of the American Constitution; and yet we cannot help asserting that, in that Constitution the word "Slavery," or "Slave," is not to be found. There are indeed, the words "persons bound to labor," but it is not said *how* bound. And a constitutional lawyer or judge, construing the American Constitution with a reference to the Declaration of Independence, which is its basis, would not hesitate to decide that "bound to labor" ought, in a court of justice, to mean "bound by contract to labor," and should not be held to imply *forced or compelled to labor*, in the absence of all contract, and for the exclusive benefit of all others.

However, we repeat that we do not deign to argue this point with you; as we proclaim to the world our conviction that no constitutional law can create or sanction Slavery. Slavery is repugnant to the first principles of society; but it is enough for

us to say, as regards Americans, that it is utterly repugnant to that Declaration of the Equality of all men, and to the inalienable right of all men to life and liberty. To this Declaration the free citizens of the United States have, in the persons of their ancestors, solemnly pledged their "SACRED HONOR."

We shall, at once, show you how that "sacred honor" is basely violated; and also demonstrate how totally devoid of candor your address is, inasmuch as you rely on the Constitution of the American States as precluding the abolition of Slavery: whilst you totally omit all mention of one District, which the Constitutional law, alleged by you, does not reach. We mean the District of Columbia.

In the District of Columbia there is no Constitutional law to prevent the Congress from totally abolishing Slavery within that District. Your Capitol is there. The Temple of American Freedom is there—the Hall of our Republican Representatives—the Hall of our Republican Senators—the National Palace of your Republican President is there; and Slavery is there, too, in its most revolting form! The slave trade is there—the most disgusting traffic in human beings is there—human flesh is bought and sold, like swine in the pig market—aye in your Capital—your Washington! Yes. Let Americans be as proud as they please, this black spot is on their escutcheon. Even under the shade of the Temple of their Constitution the man of color crawls a slave, and the tawny American stalks a tyrant.

The cruelty of the slave principle rests not there—it goes much farther. The poor and paltry privilege ever of prayer is denied them; and you, even you—pseudo-Irishmen! are the advocates and vindicators of such a system. What would not you, at least, insist that their groans should be heard!

It is carried still further. Even the freeborn white Americans are not allowed to petition upon any subject including the question of Slavery; or, at least, no such petition can be read loud or printed. And, although the Congress is entitled to abolish Slavery in Columbia, the door for petition, praying that abolition, is closed, without the power of being opened.

We really think that men, who came from generous and warm-hearted Ireland, should shrink into nonentity rather than become the advocates and defenders of the system of Slavery. But we trust that the voice of indignant Ireland will scatter them and prevent them from repeating such a Crime.

In another point of view, your address is, if possible, more culpable. You state that before the Abolitionists proclaimed their wish to have Slavery abolished, several slaveholding States were preparing for the gradual emancipation of their negroes; and that humane individuals in other States were about to adopt similar measures.

We utterly deny your assertion, and we defy you to show any single instance of preparatory steps taken by any State for the emancipation of negroes before the abolition demand was raised. You violate truth in that assertion. There were no such preparations. It is a pure fiction, invented by slaveholders out of their unjust animosity to the Abolitionists. It is said that the fear of abolition has rendered the slaveholders more strict, harsh, and cruel, toward their wretched slaves; and that they would be more gentle and humane if they were not afraid of the Abolitionists. We repeat that this is not true and is merely an attempt to cast the blame on those who would coalesce to put an end to negro slavery.

It is in the same spirit that the criminal calumnies his prosecutor, and the felon reviles his accuser. It is therefore utterly untrue that the slaveholders have made the chains of the negro more heavy through any fear of abolition.

Yet if you tell the truth; if the fact be, that the negro is made to suffer for the zeal of the Abolitionists; if he is treated with increased cruelty by reason of the fault of the friends of abolition, then indeed, the slaveholders must be a truly Satanic race. Their conduct, according to you, is diabolical. The Abolitionists commit an offense, and the unhappy negroes are punished. The Abolitionists violate the law of property, and the penalty of their crime is imposed upon the negro. Can anything be more repugnant to every idea of justice? Yet this is your statement.

We, on the other hand, utterly deny the truth of your allegations; and where we find you calumniate the slaveholders we become their advocates against your calumny. You calumniate everybody—slaveholders, abolitionists, and slaveowners—framers of Constitutions, makers of laws—everybody! The slaveholders are not favorites of ours, but we will do men justice and will not permit you to impute an impossible crime to them.

You tell us with an air of triumph, that public opinion, in your country, is the great Lawgiver! If it be so, how much does it enhance the guilt of your conduct,

that you seek to turn public opinion against the slave and in favor of the slaveholders! that you had the master as generous and humane, and disparage as much as you can the unhappy slave; instead of influencing, as Irishmen ought to do, the public mind in favor of the oppressed. You carry your exaggerations to a ludicrous pitch, denoting your utter ignorance of the history of the human race. You say that the negro is really inferior as a race; that slavery has stamped its debasing influence upon the Africans; that between him and the white almost a century would be required to elevate the character of the one, and to destroy the antipathies of the other. You add—we use your own words—"The very odor of the negro is almost insufferable to the white; and how much more insufferable to the white, and how much more inhumanity may lament it, we make no rash declaration when we say the two races cannot exist together on equal terms under 'our government and our institutions.'"

We quote this paragraph at full length, because it is replete with your mischievous errors and guilty mode of thinking.

In the first place, as to the odor of the negroes, we are quite aware that they have not as yet come to use much of the otto of roses or eau de cologne. But we implore of your fastidiousness to recollect that multitudes of the children of white men have negro women for their mothers; and that our British travelers complain in loud and bitter terms of the overpowering stench of stale tobacco spittle, as the prevailing "odor" amongst the native free Americans. It would be perhaps better to check this nasal sensibility on both sides, on the part of the whites as well as of blacks. But it is, indeed, deplorable that you should use a ludicrous assertion of that description as one of the inducements to prevent the abolition of Slavery. The negroes would certainly smell at least as sweet when free, as they now do, being slaves.

Your important allegation is, that the negroes are, naturally, an inferior race. That is a totally gratuitous assertion upon your part. In America you can have no opportunity of seeing the negro educated. On the contrary in most of your States it is a crime—sacred Heaven! a crime to educate even a free negro! How then can you judge of the negro race, when you see them despised and contemned by the educated classes; reviled and looked down upon as inferior! The negro race has, naturally, some of the finest qualities. They are naturally gentle, generous, humane and very grateful for kindness. They are as brave and fearless as any other of the races of human beings; but the blessings of education are kept from them and they are judged of, not as they would be with proper cultivation, but as they are rendered by cruel and debasing oppression. It is as old as the days of Homer, who truly asserts that the day which sees a man a slave takes away half his worth. Slavery actually brutalizes human beings.

It is about sixty years ago when one of the Shiaks, not far south of Fez, in Morocco, who was in the habit of accumulating white slaves—upon being strongly remonstrated with by an European power, gave for his reply that, by his own experience, he found it quite manifest that white men were of an inferior race, intended by nature for slaves; and he produced his own brutalized white slaves to illustrate the truth of his assertion. And a case of an American, with a historic name—John Adams—is quite familiar: Some twenty-five years ago—not more—John Adams was the sole survivor of an American crew, wrecked on the African Coast. He was taken into the interior as the slave of an Arab chief. He was only for three years a slave, and the English and American Consuls having been informed of a white man's slavery, claimed him and obtained his liberation. In the short space of three years he had become completely brutalized; he had completely forgotten the English language, without having acquired the native tongue. He spoke a kind of gabble as unintelligible as the dialects of most of your negro slaves, and many months elapsed before he recovered his former habits and ideas.

It is also a curious fact, as connected with America, that the Children of the Anglo-Saxon race and of other European born in America, were for many years, considered as a degraded and inferior class. Indeed it was admitted, as if it were an axiom, that the native-born America was in nothing equal to his European progenitor; and so far from the fact being disputed, many philosophic dissertations were published endeavoring to account for the alleged abasement. The only doubt was the cause of it. "Nobody doubted," to use your own words, "that the native born Americans were really an inferior race." Nobody dares to say so now, and nobody thinks it. Let it then be recollected that you have never yet seen the negro educated. An English traveler through Brazil, some few years ago, mentions having known a negro who was a Priest, and who was a learned, pious and exemplary man in his sacerdotal functions. We have

been lately informed of two negroes being educated at the Propaganda and ordained priests—both having distinguished themselves in their scientific and theological course. The French papers say that one of them celebrated mass, and delivered a short but able sermon before Louis Phillipe. It is believed they have both gone out with the Right Rev. Dr. Baron on the African Mission.

We repeat, therefore, that to judge properly of the negro, you should see him educated and treated with the respect due to a fellow creature—uninsulted by the filthy aristocracy of the skin, and untarnished to the eye of the white by any associations connected with his state of Slavery.

DEATH.

In a lecture delivered by Rev. H. W. Beecher, May 27th, and published in the Independent of July 16th, are these sentences: "I look forward more and more of course every year to dying. Death is no longer a disagreeable topic to me. On the contrary, life is not half so attractive as it once was. I suppose I know just how an apple stem feels when the apple is ripe and ready to fall. It feels all the time that the apple is letting go. Sometimes I have been almost superstitious in the thought that the emotions which I have experienced in this regard were foretokens and indications of approaching dissolution. If it be so, blessed be God. It is better to depart and be with Christ than to live even here, and with you. I bear record that I can not conceive any ministerial life to be more happy or to be more eminently favored than mine has been, and than mine is. If there is any other place that can be better than such a one as mine surely it must be heaven, where Christ is in all his glory. I look forward with increasing joy. To me death is utterly unrepentant. The future that lies beyond it becomes less and less dark and obscure, and heaven becomes more and more rich, as I gaze upon them. The path before me is all the way full of Christ. The threshold of the sacred precinct; the whole vast domain of the future—it is all Christ to my thought. I rejoice in it. So it has been even in sorrow, and so I think it would still be in sorrow. I can do all things, Christ strengthening me—all things but being good. I have sometimes thought that that would have to be excepted as long as we wore these mortal bodies. But I can do all things, so far as they are done at all, through Christ, who strengthens me."

ENVYING THE RICH.

Among the poor there exists an almost universal disposition to envy the wealthy. This feeling is founded upon a mistaken view of the comparative happiness of the two classes; and in proportion as it is cherished, in that proportion is it the source of unnecessary trouble to those who entertain it.

The rich by no means enjoy life as the poor so commonly imagine. Business men among the former class are, we feel persuaded, less happy for the most part than the employed among the latter. Their business is utterly extensive and complicated. Much is at stake. Engagements are numerous and pressing. Far-reaching plans are to be adopted. The strictest attention is necessary in order to their successful execution. The mind is too intensely and constantly employed. It becomes fatigued and careworn. The wealthy business man commonly derives but little enjoyment from his immense possessions. Unemployed wealthy men are often even more unhappy than those who are immersed in business. Their very want of employment is a source of unhappiness. Man is born for activity. Some degree of employment is indispensable to contentment. Time drags heavily with the idle. Hours to them seem like days in duration. They are oppressed with ennui. You hear them often long for something with which to "kill time." Can such persons be happy?

It is to be remembered, also, in estimating the condition of the wealthy, that familiarity with comforts and luxuries diminishes their capability of affording satisfaction. Princely mansions, splendid furniture, luxurious tables, numerous attendants, showy equipages, magnificent decorations—all these, so envied by the poor, are in general regarded by the rich as mere matters of course. Their loss would be deemed a great privation, but their possession contributes but little to real enjoyment.—*Presbyterian Banner*.

Grace is glory militant, and glory is grace triumphant; grace is glory begun, glory is grace made perfect; grace is the first degree of glory; glory is the highest degree of grace.—*Dyer*.

That was a pretty conceit of a romantic husband and father whose name was Rose, who named his daughter "Wild," so that she grew up under the appellation of "Wild Rose." But the romance of the name was sadly spoiled in a few years, for she married a man by the name "Bull."

THE SYMPATHY OF JESUS.

Jesus suffered. He suffered that he might experimentally and personally know what his people have to endure and pass through. He wished to know all about us—to be as nearly like us as he could. He knows not what we feel, but how we feel. No angle in heaven knows this, no angle can, for an angle never suffered.

The tenderness, therefore, of Jesus is far beyond the tenderness of an angel; yea, of all the angles in heaven. He knows what bodily pains are; and he knows what mental agitation, dejection and agony mean. His body suffered from hunger, thirst, cold, weakness and wounds. He suffered in every part, and from every possible cause. He knows therefore, the strength necessary to bear, and the comfort needful to sustain. He feels for us more, he feels with us. He is our Head, and we are his members. The sympathy of the head with the members is quick, constant, tender, perfect.

Such is the sympathy of Jesus. Suffering one, CHRIST ALONE can suitably sympathize with thee, because he alone can so sympathize as to sustain, sanctify thy sufferings and certainly and honorably deliver thee. Jesus always has his eye upon thee, nor does he look on unaffected, for his eye affecteth his heart. He is touched, tenderly affected with the feeling of your infirmities. He will not lay on you more than you can bear, nor will he allow any one else to do so. His mercy is exquisitely tender, and his compassion fail not.

Look to Jesus under all your sorrows, sufferings, and pains, and draw comfort from this—Jesus feels for me, Jesus feels with me.

U. S. GRANT.

At the torchlight procession in Bellevue, Ill., one of the transparencies contained the following:

Major General U. S. Grant.
Unconditional Surrender Grant.
Uncle Sam Grant.
United States Grant.
Unparalleled Success Grant.
Unbridged Seizure Grant.
Union Savor Grant.
Undeniably Superior Grant.
Unflinching Summourner Grant.
Undaunted Soldier Grant.
Understanding Secession Grant.
Use Sambo Grant.
Unshackle Slave Grant.
Ultimate Subjugation Grant.
Uncommon Smart Grant.
Unequaled Smasher Grant.
Utterly Solid Grant.
Utmost Safety Grant.
Unrivaled System Grant.
Unexceptionable Scientific Grant.
Undertake Sure Grant.
Unbounded Spunk Grant.
Universal Sanative Grant.
Unadulterated Saltpetre Grant.
Uniform Success Grant.
Undisputed Sagacity Grant.
Unabated Siege Grant.
Unbending Superexcellence Grant.
Unexampled Skill Grant.
Undoubted Spunky Grant.
Unusually Sober Grant.
Unprecedented Sardine Grant.
Go in U. S.—I see it now!

SOUTHERN HISTORY IN SHORT.

Consecutive Readings for a few dozen years of Southern history—past and prospective:

Nullification,
Reputation,
Annexation,
Arrogation,
Cotton domination,
Self-inflation,
Intoxication,
Separation,
Confederation,
Depredation,
Frustration,
Circumlocution,
Starvation,
Confiscation,
Humiliation,
Desperation,
Demoralization,
Capitulation,
Negotiation,
Pacification,
Emancipation,
Immigration,
Regeneration.

Official statements shows that the total public debt of the United States on the 1st of July last was \$1,097,274,866—less by over \$25,000,000 than anticipated by the Secretary of the Treasury last December.

Mr. Jenks playfully remarked to his wife, that in her, he possessed four "fuls." "Name them love." "You are beautiful, dutiful, youthful and amful." "Ah, you have the advantage of me, my dear." "How so, precious?" "I have but one fool."

He is a strong man who can hold down his own opinion.



THE WHIG.

The only Unconditional Union Paper in town.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

To the Patrons of The Whig.

Having assumed the control of the Whig, we wish to say, in brief, that it shall be our aim to make it entertaining and interesting.

The political principles heretofore maintained by this Paper, will still be maintained; but while this is the case, we will try to steer clear of that virulence and personal abuse which, unfortunately, so often, characterizes political papers.

As to the "News of the Day" (about which some have asked us) we would say that this office has several daily exchanges by which we will be enabled to give at all times, the very latest news of the operations of the belligerent armies now in the field.

All contracts made by the late editor will be carried out by us. He has made arrangements with us to supply the paper to those who have paid their subscriptions in advance: all his arrangements heretofore made with the patrons of this establishment will be carried out by us.

Hoping that the very liberal patronage with which this Paper has heretofore been favored, will be continued, we remain, very respectfully, yours.

Wm. A. B. SATTERFIELD.

FAREWELL.—The late editor of the WHIG returns his sincere thanks to his many friends throughout the county and state, who have sustained and cheered him on during his editorial career. The steady and increasing patronage of the Whig under his administration shall ever be remembered by him with pride. He now bids them adieu and begs all his patrons and all the unconditional Union men in the county to give his successor a fair trial believing they will find him worthy of their support.

A Convention.

We understand that a Union County Nominating Convention was held in Hollidaysburg, for the county of Blair, on the 11th inst. If so, we have not as yet received a copy of the proceedings. When received we will publish them with much pleasure. We did not however understand that the convention expressed any desire to have them published in the Whig. The proceedings, or those who have taken charge of them, will be able to inform us on this point, when received.

One of the leading renegades in town, who defeated Mr. Blair last fall, is not satisfied with our devoting a page of our last week's issue to the interest of Gov. Curtin, but says we must give him just as much space at the head of our paper as he may please to demand. This is rather cool, to say the least of it, for a man who does not read or take the Whig, or any other loyal paper. The insolence and downright impudence of our most distinguished and sincere enemy is almost intolerable. We would advise him to not open his mouth too wide till after the dog days. The flies might get in it.

It is thought there is a movement on foot in this town to have Forney turned out of the office of Secretary of the U. S. Senate, for not placing Curtin's name in a particular spot in his paper. Wonderful town we live in. The U. S. Gazette & North American, the Erie Dispatch, the Honesdale Democrat, and most of the other leading Republican papers in the state, are merely to be read out of the party, for the same offence against the ignorance of these wonderful would be leaders.

If any of our friends desire a favor of us, they will please address us in writing. This will enable us to understand aright their wishes. If they desire our purse, our press, or any portion of it, or our other property, of course they have a right to demand it. We hope they will not ask our life, our liberty, or our manhood. These we wish to retain.

To show what loyal Marylanders think of Governor Curtin, we take the following from the Hagerstown Herald: "Few men would or could have done for Pennsylvania what Gov. Curtin has in these trying times; and feeling as Marylanders, and citizens of the old county in Maryland which has materially suffered from the rebel invasion, that our perils were identified with those of our neighbors across the line, and our relief from those perils the same, we should be wanting in gratitude were we to withhold this poor meed of praise from one who so richly deserves it." Words like these are entitled to much weight.

Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of Philadelphia, in a late speech, made use of the following language:

"Let me be rightly understood, gentlemen. Don't mistake my meaning; I do not say that every Democrat is a rebel or traitor but I do say that every rebel and traitor is a Democrat, in name."

Mr. Dougherty has always been a Democrat; is a Democrat still, but not one of the traitor, Vallandigham and woodward style of Democrats.

We see that some of our contemporaries are publishing letters of James Buchanan to Jefferson Davis; in which he talks about Southern rights, and does all that a canny and faint-hearted old public functionary dare do to excite the leaders of the South against the North, and to prepare their temper for a dissolution of the Union.

We do not complain; for other men may have done the same thing, who are now true and loyal. But will anybody send us a letter of Mr. Buchanan's written since 1860, in which he expresses the slightest sorrow for what has been done, or the slightest sympathy with the Union? For such a letter we shall give a very liberal reward.

The prolongation of the war for the last eighteen months has sacrificed at least two hundred thousand lives, created an additional debt of about eight hundred millions of dollars, and filled the land with widows and orphans. Recollect that the war would not have been thus prolonged, but for the aid and comfort furnished the rebels by their northern allies.

Who is that fellow blabbing so much around the corners about the draft? He is a copperhead—a snake. Shun him.

George W. Householder, of Bedford county, has been nominated by the Conference as the Union candidate for the State Senate in that district.

Speaking of Governor Curtin's nomination, the Meadville Republican observes that this mark of confidence was due to him and is a well deserved reward for the untiring energy with which he has devoted himself to the welfare of the State and nation in these perilous times. His assiduous labors, moreover, in behalf of the soldiers who have gone from this State give assurance that their interests will not suffer in the future.

The Richmond whig of August 21, says:

"The loss of Vicksburg and the failure at Gettysburg are the two events of the year, which seem to render highly probable a long and almost indefinite continuance of the war. Apart from the victories we may achieve in the field, there are but two means of counteracting the baneful effects of these events and bringing hostilities to an early close. These are foreign intervention, or a determined and successful opposition by the conservative masses of the North to the Abolition faction, which has the control of the Government at Washington. A long and protracted war would prove a great evil, wholly unmitigated by good, for the longer the war continues, the more thoroughly saturated the Southern heart would become with the whole Yankee race and the Yankee institutions. We want the aid of France. We are able to pay for it. Let us do it. The South shall then have peace, or the power to wreak a rich revenge on our foul foe."

The Philadelphia Bulletin, of the 22d inst., thus speaks:

"The people got so thoroughly disgusted with the legislation at Harrisburg last winter, that they are ready to do anything to secure a better representation. The infamies of 'the Ring,' in which members belonging to both parties acted prominently, exceeded anything known in the whole history of corrupt legislation. To be saved from a repetition of the scandals and perfidies of last winter, the people will vote for the most honest and capable men presented to them, without regard to their particular politics."

By the conflagration at Havana no less than \$1,500,000 worth of cotton, sugar, and other goods belonging to British blockade runners, was destroyed. A cavalry raid into rebeldom itself could not have done more damage to the enemy than this fire has accomplished.

The Siege of Charleston.

Official Dispatch, &c.

NEW YORK, August 14. A letter dated the 10th inst., from Morris Island, states that the fire of our batteries still continues, and the masonry of Sumter is gradually crumbling and tumbling to ruins.

The rebel flag was shot away twice on the 18th, but was rehoisted.

A violent storm raged on the 18th and continued on the 19th.

The land batteries have got perfect range of Sumter, and are demolishing the gorge wall.

The holes are deepened fissures, widened, and seem multiplied a hundred fold since yesterday. The parapet is completely demolished. The abutment at the south west angle has been mostly torn away. Breaches have been made through which our projectiles fly, crushing the opposite walls.

Two deserters state that the effect of our shot on Sumter is terrible, and that four men were killed and six wounded in Fort Gregg, and 18 killed or wounded in Fort Wagner, on Monday.

The rebel batteries on James Island continue their heavy firing, but without much damage.

Another letter to the Herald, dated the 20th, says from one end of our lines to the other our guns are pouring in fire against the gorge wall of Sumter, but still it holds together. It will be gradually torn to pieces.

The iron clads moved up abreast of Fort Sumter last evening, but a heavy sea prevented them from operating.

Lieut. Webb, of the 40th Massachusetts, had his head taken off this morning, and four men of his company were wounded by the premature explosion of one of our own shells, caused by poor ammunition.

Two men of the One Hundredth New York regiment were also wounded.

Lieut. Holbrook, of the Third Rhode Island Battery, was wounded yesterday.

The gale to-day is subsiding. More guns were mounted at the front last night. Our heaviest pieces have not opened yet.

The steamer New Brunswick is stranded upon the bar, and her cargo is being taken out by lighters.

The numerous torpedoes are now powerless for harm, as effective measures have been taken to avoid them.

The health of the troops is good, and all are in excellent spirits.

FLAG STEAMER DINSMORE, OFF MORRIS ISLAND August 18.

To the Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of Navy, Washington.

Sir:—Yesterday was begun another series of operations against the enemy's works early in the morning.

Gen. Gilmore opened all his batteries upon Fort Sumter, firing over Fort Wagner and the intermediate space.

About the same time I moved the entire available naval force, leading with my flag in the Weehawken, followed by the Catskill, Nahant and Montauk, the Passaic and Patapsco in reserve, for Fort Sumter.

The Ironsides in position is opposite to Wagner, and the gunboats named in the margin at long range.

As the tide rose the Weehawken was closed to about 450 yards of Wagner. The other three Monitors followed, and the Ironsides as near as her great depth of water permitted.

After a steady and well directed fire Fort Wagner was completely silenced, about 9.13 A. M., and that of our own vessels was slackened in consequence. Meanwhile the fire of our shore batteries was working effectively upon the gorge of Sumter, which appeared to have been strengthened in every possible manner.

At this time the flag was shifted to the Passaic, which, with the Patapsco, both having heavy rifled guns, steamed up the channel until within 2,000 yards of Fort Sumter, when fire was opened of the gorge angle and south east front of the fort.

The Patapsco fired very well and is believed to have the south east front struck nine consecutive times.

To all this Sumter scarcely replied. Walker was silenced, and battery Gregg alone maintained a deliberate fire at the Passaic and Patapsco.

It was now noon. The men had been hard at work from day break and needed rest, so I withdrew the vessels to give them dinner.

During the afternoon our shore batteries continued to fire at Sumter with little or no reply from the enemy, and I contented myself with sending the Passaic and Patapsco to prevent Wagner from repairing damages.

The fort replied briefly, but in a brief time left off firing.

I am not able to state with exactness the result of the day's work, but am well satisfied with what a distant view of Sumter allows me.

Our entire power is not yet developed, as it will be daily, while the enemy is damaged without being able to repair.

The officers and men of the vessel engaged have done their duty well and will continue to do so.

All went well with us save one sad exception, Capt. Rodgers, my Chief of Staff, was killed, as well as Paymaster Woodbury, who was standing near him.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear Admiral Commanding South Atlantic Blockade Squadron.

THE LATEST!

The very latest war news from Charles-

town this morning (27th inst) are as follows:

A flag of truce was sent to Fort Wagner on Friday morning, and the firing ceased during the interview, when it was resumed again. Gen. Gilmore notified Beauregard that he would commence to shell the city within forty eight hours, and requested him to remove the women and children.

OFF CHARLESTON, Aug. 23. Fort Sumter, this morning, is an immense ruin. The rear wall has been battered down and the interior is open to view.

Our shells strike against the inside of the front wall, which is greatly shattered, and at times the balls pass entirely through the front. The flag of Sumter was shot away four times on Friday. A new flag is up this morning.

Should there be no accidents to night, the old flag will float over Sumter to-morrow, Sunday.

The Sacking and Burning of Lawrence.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 22, 1863.

From citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, who have arrived here for supplies and medicines, I gathered the following particulars regarding the burning of that city by Quantrell's guerrillas.

The list of killed and wounded, as far as ascertained, numbered some one hundred and eighty, the majority of whom were killed instantly.

The names of all the killed and wounded cannot be given now.

The houses that remain standing are filled with the killed and wounded, who belong to all classes of society.

But one hotel is left standing in the place, and Quantrell spared this in consequence of having made his home there some years since without expense but its proprietor was shot by him.

In one case the guerrillas drove twelve men into a house, shot them, and burned the building and the friends of these twelve men, while standing on the banks of the river, were fired into the guerrillas and a number killed and wounded.

Twenty-five negro recruits were shot dead.

The guerrillas took all the money that could be found in the pockets or houses of the citizens.

They stole all the jewelry of the ladies, even to the rings on their fingers. They spared nothing that was at all valuable.

Gen. Jim Lane managed to escape on horseback, rallied about twenty men fully armed and equipped, and followed and overtook Quantrell when twelve miles from Lawrence.

The result of this fight is not yet ascertained.

Quantrell is now retreating towards Missouri burning and laying waste everything on his route.

It is not expected that he will be intercepted by our forces. He will probably get away without loss.

No resistance was made at Lawrence to the guerrillas. The people were shot down as they ran through the streets in their night-clothes, and their bodies thrown into wells and cisterns.

Sixty one of Quantrell's guerrillas, who sacked Lawrence, Kansas, have been slain so far. Gen. Ewing is still after them.—There were only 300 of them.

THE EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

The news of the establishment of an Empire in Mexico and the election of Archduke Maximilian as first Emperor has reached Europe, and as was to be expected, has been received by all the monarchical Governments with undisguised sympathy and joy. It is natural that they should feel a profound interest in the progress of monarchical against republican institutions, the more so as in Europe republican tendencies are irresistibly spreading, and more or less undermining every throne.

It was generally expected that the Archduke would accept the throne, and in this case, he would at once be recognized by France and England, whose example would be followed by the other Powers. France continues to evince a special interest in the change of the Mexican form of government.

The Emperor and the Empress have hastened to present their congratulations to Archduke Maximilian. Previously the Emperor had urged the Archduke in an autograph letter to accept the throne, if chosen by popular suffrage. A copy of this letter the Archduke had sent to the Pope, declaring at the same time that he was greatly disposed to accept the offer, and that in going to Mexico religious interests would largely occupy his attention. Of course, the Court of Rome was well satisfied with this prospect.

An article in the London Times intimates that the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico may lead to an offensive and defensive alliance between the new Government and Jefferson Davis. The authority of the London Times would claim little credit for this speculation, did it not very significantly agree with the news which we the day before yesterday received directly from Mexico via San Francisco. We receive from this source also the important intelligence that the French and Mexican newspapers in Mexico urge the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. They say that the Northern States are sympathizing with Juarez, while the Confederacy is for Mexican monarchy, and that everything looks to the immediate recognition of the Confederacy by Mexico.

It would thus seem that the Government of Mexico will, from the beginning, assume a hostile attitude towards the United States. Let us hope that by the time Maximilian takes possession of his throne, not much will be left of the Southern Confederacy.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry provision Merchants

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Aug. 27, 1863.	
Family Flour, per bbl,	\$6.25
Extra " "	0.00
Superfine,	5.75
White wheat per bushel,	\$1.15
Red " "	1.05
Rye per bushel,	1.00
Corn per bushel,	95
Oats per bushel,	50
Barley per bushel,	90
Potatoes per bushel,	50
Cloverseed per bushel,	5.50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1.50
Flax Seed per bushel,	1.50
Hay per ton,	10.00
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10

New Jersey Lands for Sale.

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS. SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., for the present, viz: 20 acres for \$200, 10 acres for \$110, 5 acres for \$60, 2 1/2 acres for \$40, 1 acre for \$20. Payable by \$1 a week. Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at \$10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK, 2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

The Diseases of Error.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.) I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The propriety of mankind is man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting, Depravity, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D., June 6-3m.-pd. No. 60 Nassau St. N. Y.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BROOK, DEC'D. The Auditor appointed to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the Account of Martin Bell, Adm'r. of William Beigle, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Monday the 7th of Sept., 1863, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Auditor.

Aug. 15, 1863-3t.

STRAY HORSE.—Found in the mountains about four miles above the Fountain Inn Hotel, a flea bitten White Horse about 14 hands high, 16 or 18 years old. He is now at the Fountain Inn, Allegheny Mountain, Allegheny Co., Blair co. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. THOMAS SHAFER.

Aug. 15, 1863-3t-pd.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Applications will be received by the directors of Blair tp. for five Schools, up to the 16th day of September next, on which day there will be a public examination of applicants at School House No. 9, in Newry.

Aug. 15-3t

STRAY SHOATS.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Blair tp., on or about the 1st of August, four white shoats, about 6 months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law. ABRAHAM ROBISON.

Aug. 15-3t-pd.

HOLLIDAYSBURG

MALE AND FEMALE

Seminary.

R. W. Smith, Principal.

The Second Session will commence Sept. 1st and continue Five Months.

TERMS OF TUITION:—

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, \$7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, \$9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, \$13 00

Contingent fee 50 cts., to be paid in advance.

No reduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

Mrs. R. D. SMITH gives lessons on the Piano at her residence.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Aug. 15, 1863-1m.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.

June 6-3m. is.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to.

May 30, 1863.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale. It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.

April 18, 1863-3m.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's

GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa.

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA,

JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disregard for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Headache or Dizziness, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Delirium, and all the pains of the Head.

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,

LAWYERS,

PHYSICIANS,

and

CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?

Do you want a Good Appetite?

Do you want to build up your Constitution?

Do you want to feel well?

Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?

Do you want Energy?

Do you want to sleep well?

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever flag that standard sheet
Where breathes the foe but falls before us
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, AUGUST 29.

Out of 26 colored citizens in this county subject to the draft, 16 were drawn. Lucky fellows.

MINER'S ALUMINUM PEN.—We have tried these pens and pronounce them good and cheap. Try them. They are for sale by Henry Miner, Wholesale and Retail Bookseller, Stationer and News Dealer, 71 and 73 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price 20 cts. per dozen as forwarded by mail on order.

The Huntingdon Journal says: The Union men of Blair county met in Hollidaysburg, on the 11th inst., and placed in nomination for the following ticket: Assembly—R. A. McMurtrie. District Attorney—John H. Keatley. Commissioner—George H. Hewitt. Director of the Poor—Samuel Jones. Auditor—Alexander Knox, 3 years; G. W. Reed, 1 year.

A Saw-Mill—Very Cheap. As we have no time, even in these good days for lumbering, to run our Saw Mill, we will sell it. It is a new and complete Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c. &c. We offer the whole concern for \$1500 on long payments, just half the cost. Speak quick if you want a bargain.

GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—For cleanliness and good fare, we can safely recommend the Girard House, Philadelphia, as being unsurpassed by any house in the country. The homelike feeling enjoyed in this establishment, by those who like polite, unobtrusive attention, must indeed be appreciated.

We feel confident that any one who has sojourned at the Girard, will as cheerfully and honestly recommend it to the public as we do.

IMPORTANT.—Any drafted persons paying \$300, under section 13 of the Enrollment act, is thereby exempt from further liability under that draft, but not from any subsequent draft.

Any drafted person furnishing a substitute is exempt from military service for the period for which said substitute is mustered into service.

A substitute once mustered into service, cannot be drafted while in service.

The State Agricultural Fair will take place at Norristown, Montgomery co. Pa. on the 29th and 30th days of September and the 1st and 2d days of October, 1863. The most liberal arrangements are being made with Railroad companies, and some of the important roads have agreed to carry freight free. Excursion tickets will be issued at reduced rates. The premium list is very heavy and the locality accessible by the Norristown and Philadelphia Railroad, and also by the Reading Railroad. For premium list and particulars address A. B. Longaker, Sec'y, Norristown, Pa.

FATAL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—John Keech, a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a young man well known to many of our readers, was so severely injured, internally, at an early hour on Wednesday morning last, at Kittanning Point, as to cause his death in a few hours thereafter. It seems that the engine upon which he was fireman had detached from a freight train it was pushing and dropped back for the purpose of taking water, and while Mr. Keech was attending to that duty, a portion of the train broke loose, and, running back, came in collision with the engine, knocking him from the tank up against the boiler, and from thence upon the track, injuring him as above stated, but not leaving a single mark upon his person. He was taken to Altoona, and succeeded in walking to his sister's residence, where he boarded, but shortly after began throwing up blood in large quantities, which continued until his death—the great flow of blood, in fact, producing suffocation. This case is indeed a sad one, as the unfortunate man was the only support of aged and infirm parents, who will feel his loss keenly. He was a young man of good moral character, and possessed the confidence and respect of all who knew him. His remains were taken to Newry for interment.—Stand.

THE DRAFT.

Below we give about half of the number drafted from this county, and will give the remainder in our next issue:

Altoona Borough

Conrad Bender, Painter, Samuel Shenk, carpenter, W. B. Ford, machinist, William Botsinger, fireman, William Butterberger, carpenter, S. P. Darlington, clerk, J. W. Harold, tailor, Christian Mabis, laborer, James Hudson, brakeman, Harrison Funk, brakeman, Theodore Smidger, carpenter, Levi Smiley, carpenter, Andrew Kipple, car-builder, Charles Webb, shoemaker, A. Roush, justice of the peace, John P. Levan, Foreman, Charles Neidich, machinists Joseph Brown, fireman, James McClosky, boiler-maker, William Barley, blacksmith, John Flanagan, car-builder, J. W. Rice, carpenter, James Hutchinson, clerk, A. J. Cherry, carpenter, Wesley Burley, boiler maker, George Stitzel, gunsmith, Joseph Noel, carpenter, Albert Hess, baker, Adam Gable, baker, Lightner Pancake, Benjamin Johnson (colored) William A. Boyden, pattern maker, C. C. Shannon, jeweler, John Connolly, laborer, David Masden, teamster, Amos N. Murphy, painter, Christian Cassidy, engineer, John Moyer brakeman, James C. Miller, clerk, Elmer E. Epler, moulder, Absalom Osman, laborer, Max Bender, laborer, John Bartley, blacksmith, Michael Logan blacksmith, John E. Fowler, machinist, Aug. Rogers, laborer, Henry Bell, merchant, Thomas Hughes, brakeman, Peter McTamney, engineer, John Kesser, engineer, John H. Douglas, railroad, John Smith, laborer, Christ Irvin, laborer, Andrew Dillon, carpenter, Joseph Weaver, carpenter, Isaiah Pool, laborer, John Weaver, moulder, Mason Lewis, laborer, Fay, gunsmith, Wm. Elder, tinner, Peter Vetter, baker, Samuel A. Holman, minister, Edmund L. Williams, carpenter, Wm. McDermitt, laborer, Arch Gilmore, engineer, Bartley Hully, watchman, Michael Curry, laborer, Marshall Dodds, painter, Cyrus Buck, machinist, Henry Hagan, machinist, Winfield S. Marshall, fireman, Harry Campbell, blacksmith, Samuel Costley, carpenter, James Rose, gas-fitter, Robert B. Garden laborer, George Barnes, laborer, John Lowther, merchant, Ithamer Moore, lumberman, Thomas Rilly, machinist, Eli Smith, (colored) porter, Samuel Lloyd, machinist, Nathaniel Pool, laborer, John Coolin, clerk, Frank McNolly, carpenter, Thomas H. Savery, foreman, Anthony Willison, laborer, Jas. Shellenberger, laborer, Aaron Devanny, carpenter, S. D. Kennedy, trainmaster, S. M. Woodcock, laborer, Conrad Ott, carpenter, Michael McCaffery, bridge-builder, A. G. Counsman, Co. Supt, John Herr, moulder, C. L. Kitchell, clerk, Henry Ditch, laborer, J. B. Collin, draftsman, Fred Beck jeweler, Joel Hoke engineer, Conrad Knepley engineer, James Kacy tinner, A. G. Burkhammer carpenter, Thos. Garrigham painter, Philip Trout laborer, Saml. Sellers student, John Eby merchant, Wm. Steiner engineer, Wm. Wolf laborer, Wm. Smith engineer, Wm. Hously car-builder, E. B. McCrum editor, Gabriel Bender laborer, Ed. Gouldburg machinist, John Dumper engineer, David Howe clerk, William Nichols moulder, John Curry machinist, R. A. Kenner blacksmith, Harrison Tilman (colored) James Hilderlagman, Felix Kurtz beer house, Samuel Blimmer machinist, David Coony engineer, Henry Ayres merchant, Joseph B. Bandy blacksmith, Joseph Clark switchman, Jacob Weiss baker, John Donhoe engineer, Leonard Wilhelm brewer, L. M. Stewart lawyer, Samuel Earhart brakeman, Martin Walls machinist, Francis Marion laborer, John B. Hensley tinner; 447 IN WHEEL—136 DRAWN.

Allegheny Township

John Oliver, laborer, Joseph Graffell, heater, Wm. Crum, roller, George Piper, roller, James McGivany, miner, John E. Gibbons, machinist, Daniel Hanton, miner, John Rutledge, farmer, Robert T. Cole, miner, Philip Hicks, pudler, Richard Jones, clerk, Adam Frank, clerk, Alex. Clark, clerk, Joseph Brotentian blacksmith, Jacob Stoner, carpenter, Daniel McBride, carpenter, George McGowan, miner, James McMurray, farmer, William Myers, farmer, D. W. Beamer, pudler, James Laughman, laborer, Jas. Fleck, laborer, Michael Murphy, laborer, John Thomas, roller; Wm. Guffus, pudler, John Brasse, laborer, Thomas Walker, miner, James Stiffler, student, David Evans, minister, James Harver, nailer, Wm. H. Young, farmer, Wm. Carroll, laborer, James Mickelthay, laborer, Anthony McCoy, laborer, Michael Stanley, miner, Reter Reap, farmer, George Hoffman, carpenter, James Tucker, lime-burner, S. J. Berlin, minister; Wm. Grove, teamster, D. P. Williams, teamster, Charles McHugh, miner, E. Jenkins, heater, Christ Graftus, lime burner Jeremiah Mauk, laborer, Barney Gallagher, miner, Abram Vords, manager, George Shyman, heater, Barthel Beach, laborer, Hovey Walls, miner, John Adams, laborer, Anthony McHugh, miner, Jeremiah Mintzer, miller, Charles McCann, miner, George Arley, laborer, John Bailey, pudler, George Spow, engineer, John Patton, miner, Richard Davis, pudler, Charles Catterbaugh, farmer, William McAtter, laborer, Evan Davis, pudler, Francis O'Neal, laborer, Thomas Stanley, miner, N. G. Funk, lime-burner; 193 IN WHEEL—76 DRAWN.

Hollidaysburg and Gaysport. Thomas Bancroft, miller, Russel Trout, clerk, Andrew Fry, miller, James Cramer, merchant, Michael Fox, wagon-waker, Charles Grant, butcher, John Burchinell, student, Charles Vowinkle, laborer, Henry Lytle, clerk, Ross Fouse, boatman, Peter Gish, laborer, William Burgeon, laborer, Adolphus Heim, brewer, William Carothers, machinist, William Latherow, laborer, James Sullivan, laborer, R. M. Smith,

Engineman, Samuel Hughes, laborer, W. H. Adams, teamster, F. M. Guire, moulder, Michael Holphin, laborer, Robert Smith, laborer, George Filer, machinist, William Dent, conductor, Andrew Kuhn, laborer, Patrick Hays, laborer, Joseph Arnold, heater, Henry Shoenthal, pudler, George, W. Over, clerk, M. H. Murry, painter, John Brown, (colored), R. Roeloff, R. R. agent, Moses Refner, blacksmith, John Davis, miner, C. B. Jacobs, tinner, Wm. F. McFarland, cabinetmaker, William Brown, laborer, Thomas Gants, colored, West Coleman, laborer, Christian Kephart, laborer, Andrew Kitzinger, laborer; Andrew Myers, carpenter, M. Sailor, carpenter, George Shade, carpenter, J. T. Graft, banker, John McGraw, clerk, Jona Deron, buggy-maker, William Urgit, pedler, Augustus Olmus, butcher, Andrew Leap, carpenter, J. K. McAnahan, machinist, Thomas Meley, laborer, Andrew Elliott, teamster, R. W. Smith, teacher, Augustus S. Landis, lawyer, John S. Hase, clerk, James Denniston, iron-master, Henry Wigg, carpenter, Joseph Whitaker, laborer, Peter Young, cabinet-maker, Alexander McClure, laborer, John Reddish, teamster, George J. Irons, (colored), John Morris, laborer, Joseph Brenner, shoemaker, H. M. Baldrige, lawyer, James McCall, laborer, George Cooper, (colored), Samuel McCamant, sheriff, F. H. Endress, laborer, Isaac Liabille, laborer, George Spade, laborer, James Johnson, laborer, H. A. McGraw, farmer, William Stanley, laborer, John Riley, laborer, A. J. Lewis, laborer, Robert McFarland, engineer, John H. Kealy, lawyer, W. H. Cruse, laborer, S. Kellerman, bar-keeper, Thomas Kays, laborer, J. Kipnot, merchant, A. Burke, merchant, M. Refner, blacksmith, James Fare, laborer, John Dasher, blacksmith, H. Blannerhasset iron manufacturer, John Dean, lawyer, John Williams, laborer, F. Leibig, carpenter, M. Keller, clerk, Pat Vasey, laborer, J. R. McFarland, moulder, John Sellers, moulder; 285 IN WHEEL—99 DRAWN.

Taylor, North Woodberry and Martinsburg

Levi Faulkner farmer, John B. Smith laborer, Jacob Ebersole farmer, Henry Cameron plasterer, George Gunnet teamster, Christian Stoner farmer, James Morrow machinist, Henry Dillinger laborer, Jesse R. Mills collier, Andrew Benner laborer, George Himes carpenter, Eli Glass laborer, John Stayer laborer, John Beigher farmer, Samuel Clapper laborer, Jacob Stayer laborer, John Law laborer, Martin Glass laborer, Andrew Dougherty laborer, Elixia Cameron laborer, Peter Shoeman laborer, David Smouse laborer, Jacob Haffley tinner, Daniel G. Rhodes farmer, David Kennedy laborer, John Lower laborer, Geo. B. Smith teacher, Christian M. Bowers merchant, Simon K. Boyer minister, Jacob Emigh teacher, Christian Hoover laborer, James Rhodes shoemaker, Simon Stonerok laborer, Oliver Bermilider, laborer, Samuel Bowers laborer, Wm. W. Knece wagon-maker, John M. Burget teacher, Danl. Falke (of John), clerk, Levi Burget, (of Adam), farmer; Aaron Yen teamster, Calvin Smith, farmer; David Sholan clerk, William Metzgar laborer, Gylas Myers miller; Graybill Herley (colored), Josiah Bulger carpenter, Andrew Stern farmer, John Livingston blacksmith, Wm. C. Layman farmer, George Falkner farmer, Daniel Cameron farmer, John Shafer laborer, Samuel Smith farmer, James Shoemaker hotel-keeper, Saml. B. Albright farmer, Adam B. Snowberger laborer, Samuel Kinney carpenter, George Berger laborer, George Smith laborer, Henry Stoner, farmer, George Pain (colored), James R. Cameron laborer; David M. Painter founder, John Gurling farmer; Rudolph Hoover teacher; Levi Biddle farmer, Samuel Hancely collier; C. Claibough watchmaker; John Mater laborer; Daniel Haw laborer; Andrew Farbaugh farmer, Jacob O. Dick laborer; David Kinclay laborer, Vost Fore laborer; Joseph Myers blacksmith; Samuel Lower blacksmith; D. B. Rice miller; Peter Burget miller; Andrew Smith laborer, Isaac Shoriber, farmer; Christian Rhodes laborer; John Young collier; Erastus King tailor; John M. Snowberger laborer; 296 IN WHEEL—84 DRAWN.

Frankstown and Tyrone

James H. Roseburg laborer, Henry Vanalman farmer, John H. Wallace farmer, Peter Meadville laborer, David Wogan farmer, Charles E. Barnham farmer, Rob't Allen (colored) John F. Fleck farmer, W. Cartwright engineer, Joseph Hughes laborer, James A. Crawford farmer, William Koofar farmer, O. P. McHeehan farmer, Maxwell Metzgar laborer, Thos. Gram-barger laborer, Kin Orr blacksmith, M. L. Young farmer, Edward White laborer, Irwin Lowry miner, John C. Stryker farmer, Wm. Kottner farmer, Theodore McMullen farmer, Albert Hileman farmer, Andrew Hileman, clerk, Franklin B. Keller laborer, John Keitner laborer, Martin L. Fleck laborer, John Fleck laborer, Absalom Mortimer farmer, James Moore farmer, And. Robison farmer, Jas. A. Stewart carpenter, Michael Geesey farmer, Jacob Harnish farmer, Ephraim Isenberg farmer, Thomas M. Fleck carpenter, Daniel Stilly farmer, Wm. H. Leader carpenter, Philip Young farmer, Jon Colbart laborer, Wm. Campbell laborer, Harrison Stevens laborer, Mat. Long farmer, E. S. Harr miller, Christian Carles, Samuel Vanalman farmer, Sanford Thompson (colored) Foster Crawford laborer, Henry Kridler teacher, J. B. Weitz farmer, James Rookay laborer, Martin Cowher laborer, S. J. Gibson blacksmith, David Kinch blacksmith, Emanuel Brindle laborer, David D. Arming, Geo. Lotz farmer, Martin Stahley machinist, Solomon Isenberg miller, Peter Kryder laborer, Alex. Templeton farmer, Saml. T. Reed carpenter, Robert Orr farmer, Ferdinand

Murray laborer, Joseph Fetterhoff farmer, James H. Wilson farmer, Jacob Wertz farmer, Edward Cravell laborer, Madison Moore farmer, John McNolly laborer, D. C. Markey laborer, James M. Stewart farmer, Robert Allen (colored) laborer, Albert M. Mullin farmer, James P. Suttler laborer, W. G. Cruse laborer, S. B. Taylor teacher; 229 IN WHEEL—78 DRAWN.

Catharine, Huston and Woodberry

Phineas Green shoemaker, Alex. Eckleberger laborer, Henry Nader laborer, F. Crockett laborer, George Smith farmer, R. Leeper laborer, George McGee laborer, J. B. Hoover farmer, W. H. Smith forgerman, Samuel D. Gibboney laborer, G. W. Gorsuch blacksmith, George Goodman laborer, D. McGaban plasterer, S. M. Detwiler laborer, Thos. Williams laborer, Joseph Wineland blacksmith, Joseph Martin laborer, John Hoover machinist, Benj. Hoekemberry laborer, Henry Lowry gentleman, Daniel Eshleman laborer, John Hall teamster, Elijah Owarng laborer, Martin B. Snollen carpenter, Wm. Garner farmer, H. Kephart laborer, Wm. L. Mounge forgerman, A. Kirts laborer, James Chamberlin laborer, F. Troy laborer, David Rough miller, H. H. Dilling farmer, Samuel Williams laborer, Christ Ovorner farmer, Andrew J. Duck farmer, John Falken merchant, John Groffins jr laborer, John Keltner wagon maker, William Eicholtz blacksmith, Elias McKiernan carpenter, George Acker farmer, John Lykens laborer, Henry Rhodes, laborer, James Cartwright laborer, Alex. B. White laborer, Samuel Moore laborer, Jos. S. Whitehead boatman, John Henderson laborer, George W. Grabau laborer, Robert Riley laborer, Isaac Snyder shoemaker, R. Lung laborer, G. M. Patterson, (of Thomas) student, Joseph Long laborer, Wm. L. Dean laborer, John Davis laborer, J. Dean (of Samuel) farmer, David Davis laborer, Jacob L. Wiland miller, Jas. Shade farmer, Perry Crane laborer; David Hagey Stonemason; William Smith fence-maker, William Riley blacksmith, Wm. Lang laborer; George Stouffer laborer; Robert Chilcoat laborer; Joseph Buttebaugh laborer; David S. Wolfkill jeweler; Nathaniel Miller laborer, Silas Chamberlin laborer; Peter Fetty laborer, N. P. Royer clerk; Jacob Stoner farmer; John M. Rhodes farmer; Samuel Hettricks laborer, William A. Mounge forgerman; George Patterson; boatman, Wm. Richeson laborer, John Cremer Henry Russell laborer; Robert Colbut laborer, Arnold A. Cohell foreman; Jacob White laborer, Benj. Hughes laborer; Thomas Benverscolier, Daniel Acken laborer; Wm. Bryan teamster; Robt. Maize boatman; John C. Youngling laborer, George Bowers, Jacob Kifer, Blain Woodcock laborer; John Smouse laborer; Patrick Bolin laborer; Harrison Seek forgerman, David Shelly laborer; Samuel Kettler laborer, J. M. Keller clerk; Saml. W. Wertman laborer, Reuben Ott laborer; George Patterson blacksmith; John Crothers laborer; Peter Forney physician; George Cogan miller, James Moore laborer; Robert Norris laborer; Wm. Shade wagonmaker; Reuben Biers laborer; Henry Gunot teamster; John McConully farmer; Fred Gates laborer; Samuel Burket laborer John D. Patterson student; Reuben Bare laborer, John S. Eicholtz carpenter; Jacob Smith laborer, 348 IN WHEEL—117 DRAWN.

DIED.

On Friday, Aug. 21, 1863, at the residence of Dr. F. Butler, (her son-in-law), in East Freedom, Mrs. JULIAN GRAY, of Centre co. Pa., aged 69 years and 18 days.

Centre county papers please copy.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Major Geo. RAYMOND, candidate for the Legislature. He is loyal—having been the man who inaugurated the Republican party of this Congressional District, and will stand by the flag—right or wrong!

LOYAL MEN OF BLAIR COUNTY.

August 29, 1863.—ta.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Elizabeth Double, dec'd.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county to distribute the moneys in the hands of James Condron, Trustee, &c. realized from the sale of the real estate of Elizabeth Double, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, Sept. 16th, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m. where and when all persons interested are requested to attend.

JOHN DEAN, Auditor.

Aug. 26, 63.

BANK NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOLLIDAYSBURG, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, Aug. 11, 1863.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Controller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, the eleventh day of Aug. 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Controller of the Currency.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE Girard House, PHILADELPHIA.

Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

Aug. 29.—3m.

STATE FAIR.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE PENNSYLVANIA

State Agricultural Society,

WILL BE HELD AT

Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa.

September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2nd, 1863.

Norristown is about 10 miles West of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River and is accessible by Railway to every portion of the State.

The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 Acres of ground with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with large amount of Sheddling. The track is said to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State. The premiums are the heaviest ever offered by the Society, amounting to \$7000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed \$1000, five of which are \$30 each, 10 from 25 to \$15, others running down to lesser rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, first premium \$40; 2nd premium \$25.

For Poultry there is a long list of premiums from \$2 to \$1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered: Ploughs, Cultivators, Drills, Wagons, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Pumps, Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and its Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantels, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds, Vegetables; and also for Domestic and Household Manufactures, Cloths, Carpets, Satinet, Shirting, Sheetings, Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Knit Goods, Needle Work, &c. Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.

Large premiums are offered for every variety of Fruit and Flowers. The Floral tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society, and will form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Fruit, Grapes and Wine will be exhibited in this department.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Norristown Railroad have arranged to carry articles for exhibition freight free, requiring the forwarding freight to be paid, which will be repaid the shipper when goods are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.

Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the leading rail roads.

Entries can be made at the Office, in Norristown after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tuesday evening, September 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership \$1.00 with four Coupon Tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.

Single Admission, 25 cts.

A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.

THOMAS P. KNOX, President.

A. BROOKS LONGAKER, Sec'y, Norristown, Pa. Aug. 29, 1863.

A Joint Resolution Proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the sixth article thereof: There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such elector may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any power, or privilege, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN P. PENNY, Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH, Harrisburg, July 1, 1863. PENNSYLVANIA, 85:

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 11 th.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER, First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street.

Will accommodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schweitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds. Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

I AM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situated on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

Also, I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Ap. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McChesney, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts. PITTSBURG, PA.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. \$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Degrees are granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

Prof. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

Duff College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system.

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught, under the daily supervision of the author, and it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati in 1860. Penna. State Fair at Wyoming in 1860. Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh in 1860 and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland in 1862 all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. \$4.50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge \$8 and \$10 for blanks with an old system of Book-keeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-keeping.

Price \$1.87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 65, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:ly.

SAPONIFIER,

OR

CONCENTRATED LYE.

THE F MILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the

SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED LYE is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of the e Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philadelphia, and WILLIAM BAKWELL, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES

POETRY.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

"Power, Power!" sing:
Mighty Cotton is the King!
Armed with dungeon, lash and rack,
Bleeding subjects at his back,
How he laughs their groans to scorn;
They for him alone were born—
Cotton's King!

So the haughty satraps cried,
Storming in their godless pride;
Honor, mercy never known,
Justice on a shattered throne,
And the only chorus—"Might,
With his red arms makes the Right—
Cotton's King!"

Hark! there is another cry:
How it sweeps, a tempest, by!
See a Nations fire-eyed stands,
Freedom's Charter in her hands!
See, the satraps storm no more,
While the guns on Vicksburg roar,
"God is King!"

"Wreaths for Grant and Porter!" shout;
Fling our flag, a star-sterm, out;
Honor has not left the clime;
Justice sweeps the Harp of Time,
Shaking all the ransomed shore,
While the guns on Vicksburg roar,
"God is King!"

Nations, join the joyous cry!
Worlds, that shuddered in the sky
As ye looked down on the chain
Clanking over Earth and Main,
Shout "The Tyrant's reign is o'er!"
While the guns on Vicksburg roar,
Over fallen Vicksburg roar,
"God is King!"

If thou hast Crushed a Bud.

If thou hast crushed a bud,
The root may not be blighted;
If thou hast quenched a mind,
Once more it may be lighted;
But on thy harp or on thy lute,
The string which thou hast broken,
Shall never in sweet sound again
Give to thy touch a token!

If thou hast loosed a bird,
Whose voice of song could cheer thee,
Still, still he may be won
From the skies to warble near thee;
But if upon a troubled mind
Thou hast thrown a gem unheeded,
Hope not that mind or soul will bring
The treasure back when needed.

If thou hast bruised a vine,
The summer's breath is healing,
And its clusters yet may glow,
Thro' the leaves their bloom revealing;
But if thou hast a cup o'erthrown
With a bright draught filled—Oh! never
Shall earth give back that lavish'd wealth,
To cool thy parch'd lip's fever!

The heart is like the cup,
If thou waste the love it bore thee;
And like that jewel gone,
Which the deep will not restore thee;
And like that strain of harp or lute
Whence the sweet sound is scattered;
Gently, oh! gently touch the chords,
So soon forever shattered!

Selected by Levi C. Lewis, Teacher.

THE FARMER.

Fuel—Oak vs. Maple.

One who has had much practical experience with fuel, criticizes the table of comparative value of wood, lately published in the TRIBUNE. He says: "White oak is put down in the scale at \$4, maple 69, beech 65, white oak 77, red oak 69, which no man who has had any experience with American wood for fuel will believe correct." This is undoubtedly true. The table, which was taken from an English scientific work, is no doubt correct as regards English wood, but is not as to American. What we understand as red oak, is about the meanest sort of fuel, while red beech, seasoned under cover, is one of the best kinds; so is rock maple. But we have a kind of soft maple, and also a white beech, that are not very good. And there is much difference in the value of white-oak trees for fuel, as there is between hard and soft maple. Location, soil, climate, time when cut, length and method of seasoning, must all be taken into account in determining the value of wood for fuel. We very much need a well prepared table, giving the comparative value of all kinds of American wood, in different parts of the country, for fuel and for charcoal. Such a work would be worthy of a society that bears the name of the "American Institute" or of the "Smithsonian Institution," and would be of more value and more credit to the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office than all the foul seeds, bought second hand in Paris, that it has distributed.—N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Mammoth Grape Vine.

Mr. Fairchild, in the OHIO FARMER, thus describes a noted grape vine in Greene county:

"One of the largest grape vines within the range of our observation is a Catawba, cultivated by Mr. Hedges, superintendent of the Woodland Cemetery near Xenia.—The vine is now in its ninth year, and has been trained, without trimming or clipping in any way, on the sides and under the eaves of his residence. It has borne fruit for five years—the present one being its fifth crop; and Mr. Hedges is carefully noting the amount of fruit produced. In 1861 he picked five bushel—last year four and a half—and this year, he thinks the yield will not fall short of seven bushels. The bunches are very large, and hang from all possible position on the vine.—Mr. H. is trying the experiment of letting the vine grow freely without pruning—and thus far the quality of the fruit is unimpaired. He thinks that the shelter furnished by the walls and projecting eaves of the house has added much to the safety and success of his vine."

To PRESERVE APPLES FROM ROTTING.—Put them into a dry cellar, of easy access to a large family of children.

A Word to Farmers.

We do not know that what we are going to say will be considered as having anything of originality about it, but we nevertheless shall say what has frequently appeared important in a pecuniary point of view to the farmer as well as to the interest of agriculture and the country at large. We refer to the importance of every farmer raising every calf he gets, and for the next year the butcher block should not be disgraced with such a thing as a real Veal, at best, is rather doubtful kind of provender for civilized people to eat. But just now when a large part of our cattle raising portion of the Union is not rearing a single steer, our farmers cannot fail to see where there interest lies, and that is in raising every calf they get. We do not deem it necessary to go into any lengthy argument to prove what we have merely noticed. The same remarks will apply with equal force to the breeding of colts. Think of these things farmers.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

RENOVATION OF OLD APPLE TREES.

A writer in the New England Farmer gives several facts going to show that adding fresh soil over the roots of fruit trees is very beneficial, giving them a fresh start in growth and fruitfulness. In one case, in grading a lawn, four trees were filled around from one to two feet deep. They have grown and borne well since that time. A few inches of soil were taken from around other trees; these died in two years time. It is a valuable hint to those owning old orchards if like results surely follow.

Flurbems' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.
No. 520 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of
Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath
Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Easins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.
PUMPS, RAMS, &c.

Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and
Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every
description.
Lead Traps and Berds, Pine and Cedar Hy-
drant Pads, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks,
Marble Sinks, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any
House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
Go To

FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied
by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you
will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS.

For family use to be found in the town. Strict
attention having been paid to the wants of this
community in making his purchases, every arti-
cle in the line can be found upon his shelves.
Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried
Fruits, and a general assortment of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh
and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call
on
JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N. Y.; Hamilton Buildings, Brook-
lyn.

BOOK KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW,

ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, COR-
RESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT,
STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Col-
leges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Al-
bany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and
St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities
for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will
be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlim-
ited. Call or send for Circular.
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-41] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the FOR-
TAGUE IRON WORKS for a number of
years, will keep on hand and for sale at all
times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT,

ROUND, AND BAR IRON

HOOP, OVAL,

HALF OVAL,

and SHEET IRON

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Feu-
Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap
as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business
we doubt not that we shall be able to render
satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send
us orders.
RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3-1-28

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, the bal-
ance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near
Altoona, at \$5 per acre, payable in twenty
years or less, with interest. He will sell any
number of acres the purchaser may desire.
The soil is very good—scarcely second to the
best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on

hand or made to order.

Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE

furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

SINGER & CO'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

With all the Recent Improvements,
IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTI-
FUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine
will sew anything, from the running of a tuck
in Tulle to the making of an Overcoat—
anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to
the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is
ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can
fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has
capacity for a great variety of ornamental
work. This is not the only Machine that can
fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will
do so better than any other Machine. The let-
ter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had
in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Fold-
ing Case, which is now becoming so popular,
is, as its name implies, one that can be folded
into a box or case, which, when opened, makes
a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for
the work to rest upon. The cases are of every
imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in
its native forest, or as elaborately finished as
art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with
silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very
best quality.

Send for a Copy of "Singer & Co's Gazette."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.

JAMES H. BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.

2-7-3-6

BLAIR COUNTY.

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends
and the public in general that he still
continues to carry on the Marble Business,
in all its various branches, at the old stand,
corner of Allegheny and Front streets,
where he is prepared to furnish,
Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on
short notice, and on the most reasonable
terms.

The public are respectfully invited to
give me a call before purchasing elsewhere,
as I am confident that my work and prices
will satisfy any person desiring anything in
my line of business. Now is the time
to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,

AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully in-
form the public, that he has just received
a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns,
which they will sell at the most reduced prices.
They are partly of the latest improved Pitts-
burgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and
Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheap-
est.

They have also added to their stock a large
supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil
Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly
opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old
shop and store is still continued on Annie
street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a
Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and
spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very
valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this
county for sale. Any person desiring them
will be furnished with full particulars. Per-
sons wishing to purchase would do well by
calling on
JOHN BROTHLINE.

Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers.—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers.—Altoona, Pa.

Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

I offer at private
sale a very valuable tract of coal land
situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining
the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Benning-
ton lands on the East, Dutchman & Co.'s coal
mines on the North, warranted in the name of
Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person
wishing to go into the coal business, as it a-
ounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is
near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be
sold cheap.

April 4, 1863.

THE EDITOR.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cogrove, while laboring as

editor of the

Whig

at

Hollidaysburg,

Pa.

March 7, 1863.

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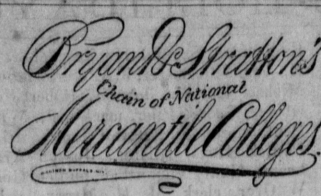
March 7, 1863.

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